



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

***CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency***

Situation Report #38, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

July 3, 2002

Note: This Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

**BACKGROUND**

Two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of reconstruction. Hundreds of thousands of refugee and internally displaced families have returned to their homes to assist in the rebuilding. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, and a USAID/OFDA Program Office in Kabul continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

**Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance**

<b>Total population</b> (CIA Factbook)..... 26,813,057	<b>Internally Displaced</b> (UNDP/OCHA)
<b>Old Caseload Refugees</b> (UNHCR)	Total as of February 20, 2002 ..... 920,000
Pakistan ..... 2,000,000	north and northeast ..... 500,000
Iran ..... 1,500,000	south and west ..... 420,000
<b>Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002</b> (UNHCR)	<b>Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002</b>
Pakistan (vol. assisted since March 1)..... 1,038,000	(UNHCR)
Pakistan (spontaneous) ..... 180,000	From Tajikistan: Pyandj River (voluntary assisted) 8,952
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9) ..... 88,000	Total as of June 25, 2002 (vol. assisted)..... 171,500
Iran (spontaneous)..... 61,000	Total since December 2002 (spontaneous) ... 400,000
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan ..... 1,000	
Kyrgyzstan ..... 33	

**FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan\*.....\$633,391,992**  
**FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan .....\$88,208,180**

**CURRENT SITUATION**

**Overview.** President Hamid Karzai filled 35 executive positions in his new transition government. A joint U.S.-Afghan team is investigating civilian deaths in Uruzgan Province following U.S. bombing. An ammunition dump exploded in Spin Boldak, resulting in fatalities and injuries. Security has deteriorated in parts of central and northern Afghanistan, with persecution of ethnic minorities, fighting, and crime on the rise. Crop failures have been reported in three provinces of Afghanistan. Assisted refugee returns have increased since the Loya Jirga, and the International Organization for

*Migration (IOM) has transported internally displaced persons (IDPs) from camps in northern and western Afghanistan to their homes.*

**Political/Military.** The newly elected president of Afghanistan's transition government, Hamid Karzai, appointed a total of 35 people to executive positions, including Cabinet ministries, special advisors, and other Cabinet-level posts. Karzai appointed a Pashtun (the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan) to serve as interior minister, though Tajiks from the Panjshir Valley retained key positions as the defense and foreign ministers. The former interior minister, also a Tajik, was named education minister, but was

later given an additional position as special presidential advisor for internal security.

On July 1, U.S. Coalition forces bombed parts of Uruzgan Province in southern Afghanistan during an attack. According to press reports, an errant U.S. bomb killed 40 civilians and wounded another 100. A joint U.S.-Afghan team was dispatched to the affected village to determine if civilian deaths were the result of anti-aircraft gunfire or the U.S. bomb. The Afghan government denounced the attack and called on the U.S. to take measures to prevent civilian casualties.

An ammunition dump exploded late in the evening of June 27 in the southern border town of Spin Boldak, Kandahar Province, where an estimated 32,000 IDPs are sheltering. The explosion triggered secondary explosions that continued until the next morning. It is not clear if the initial explosion was an accident or deliberate act. The explosion killed at least 10 people, injured 75 others, and destroyed 20 buildings. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) did not receive reports of any injuries to IDPs or international staff. Two U.N. World Food Program (WFP) storage tents and stores of cooking oil were damaged.

**Security.** The security situation in central and northern Afghanistan has deteriorated further in recent weeks. Supporters of Abdul Rashid Dostum and Atta Mohammed, rival warlords in the north, engaged in fighting in Abdrang, Jawzjan Province on June 25-26. The fighting burned a settlement with 150 families, and looting was reported in 17 other settlements. The clashes prompted the evacuation of three IOM and UNHCR workers from the capital of Faryab province. Fighting reportedly eased on June 27, although continued fighting was reported on June 29 in Seh Shanbah village near Sar-e-Pul.

On July 1, President Karzai sent a delegation to the north, particularly Faryab, Sar-e-Pul, and Badghis provinces, to address continuing harassment of ethnic minorities and an increase in criminal activity. Human Rights Watch (HRW) has documented abuses against ethnic Pashtuns in Faryab Province. HRW also received reports of ethnic armed groups in the north forcing IDPs to relocate or perform military support functions, particularly in Camp 65 in Chintal District west of Mazar and Sakhi camp east of Mazar. IDPs in these camps were subjected to sexual violence and other abuses.

UNHCR also reports declining security in Kahmard and Saighan districts of the central Bamiyan Province. Intense fighting last week in Kahmard

killed a number of civilians, and compelled people to leave Shaigan. Several incidents of human rights violations were reported along with the fighting in Kahmard.

UNHCR has increased the presence of protection staff in both the northern and central parts of Afghanistan.

**Food Aid and Agriculture.** Since September 11, 2001, WFP, with support from USAID, has delivered more than 520,000 MT of food into Afghanistan, assisting some 9.8 million Afghans.

WFP continues to experience constraints in their food pipeline because of insufficient supply. Due to the pipeline shortages, WFP has suspended wheat distribution through Food For Work and Food For Assets Creation programs in areas where spring crops are being harvested. WFP has also reduced emergency food rations from 150 kg. of wheat per family to 100 kg. In some areas, the ration has been reduced to 50 kg. with food coupons that can be redeemed for additional wheat pending food availability.

The harvest season has brought reports of both crop success and failure. The USAID/OFDA Program Office in Kabul received reports from USAID/OFDA partner CARE of irrigated crop failures in Wardak and Ghazni provinces, in addition to rivers drying up earlier than usual. In the districts of Jaghuri, Qarabagh, Wargaz, and Chaki Wardak, CARE estimated failure of an estimated 70% of the irrigated crop and 100% of rain fed crops. CARE also found that men were leaving the area in search of work due to the crop failure. USAID/OFDA also received reports of crops failing in Ghor Province. In contrast, in the Alborz District of Balkh Province, a USAID/OFDA program officer observed fields of wheat in various stages of harvest, and new fields of various fruits and vegetables. The Alborz district governor confirmed that this year's harvest has been successful.

**IDPs and Refugees.** More than 1.1 million Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home since UNHCR and the AIA began their voluntary repatriation program on March 1 in coordination with neighboring governments. UNHCR expects an estimated two million Afghans to return home in 2002.

Assisted returns increased following the peaceful conclusion of the Loya Jirga. There were 62,057 refugees returning to Afghanistan between June 18

*and June 24, an increase from 56,851 returns the previous week. The increase is expected to continue, particularly with the end of the school year in Iran.*

*A new transit center opened in Kabul on June 24 to assist returnees continuing beyond Kabul. The facility, located on the eastern road to Bagram, is managed by the Ministry of Repatriation and can accommodate returnees spending one night before continuing their journey.*

*More than one million Afghans have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since March 1, with 90% passing through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. More than half of these returnees from Pakistan came from North West Frontier Province, and 10% from Punjab. More than 40% of returnees are destined for Kabul Province, 23% to Nangarhar Province, and 6% to Parwan Province.*

*According to UNHCR, 88,000 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its program began on April 9. The Milak-Zaranj border crossing for returnees in the south has reopened since factional fighting in the city of Zaranj in Nimruz Province forced it to close temporarily. Afghans also cross from Iran at the northern Islam Qala border at Dogharun, and have gone on to areas outside Herat Province, mainly to Kabul and other urban centers. UNHCR reported that between April 9 and June 12, 33% of returnees from Iran repatriated from Tehran, 14% from Sistan va Baluchestan, and 10% from Esfahan.*

*UNHCR reports that approximately 10,000 Afghans have been assisted in returning home from the northern Central Asia states, including the Tajik-Afghan border and Turkmenistan.*

*In recent weeks, more than 5,000 Afghans have left the Chaman and Spin Boldak sites along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. UNHCR has been working to identify longer-term sites in Kandahar Province for up to 50,000 IDPs currently sheltering in Spin Boldak and Chaman. UNHCR has not identified any new NGOs to assist the five makeshift camps of Spin Boldak since two of the Muslim NGOs operating there pulled out on June 6.*

*Following a temporary suspension due to a funding shortage, IOM resumed return assistance for IDPs in mid-June. As of June 25, IOM transported 11,500 IDPs, including 5,178 IDPs in Herat camps to Ghor and Badghis provinces, and 6,430 IDPs in Mazar-e-Sharif to Balkh, Sar-e-Pul, and Jawzjan provinces. UNHCR has since ceased IDP returns from Herat to*

*Faryab, Sar-e-Pul, and Badghis provinces due to reports of ethnic persecution and an increase in crime and violence. Overall, IOM plans to assist returns for approximately 43,000 IDPs in western camps, 35,000 IDPs in northern camps, and 38,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs in Kabul. Between mid-January and the end of May, IOM assisted more than 160,000 IDPs through its Internal Transport Network.*

**Health.** *The World Health Organization (WHO) appealed for \$1.2 million to address a facial disfiguring disease, cutaneous leishmaniasis. The disease is caused by a parasite transmitted via insect bites, and the resulting disfiguration can lead to social stigmatization, particularly affecting women and children. WHO estimates that more than 250,000 Afghans will be infected with leishmaniasis this year, and believes 200,000 in Kabul are already infected.*

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

**Background.** On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans has been provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of many USAID-funded grantees that are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S.

Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

#### USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

**Personnel.** On June 7, the USAID/OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul was deactivated to become a USAID/OFDA Program Office. The USAID/DART had been in the region since June 2001. USAID/OFDA staff in Kabul will continue to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community, assess the humanitarian situation, and monitor USAID/OFDA programs.

#### OTHER USG ASSISTANCE

**New Actions.** State/PRM has made a number of contributions recently:

*\$11,000,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to support protection and emergency assistance activities for Afghans in remote areas.*

*\$7,700,000 to UNHCR to facilitate the repatriation and reintegration of Afghan refugees and IDPs.*

*\$1,225,524 to the International Medical Corps (IMC) to support a project providing healthcare, primary education, non-formal education, and microcredit for Afghan refugees in Haripur and Baluchistan, Pakistan.*

*\$2,500,019 to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for a multifaceted reintegration project for refugee returnees in southern, central, and western Afghanistan.*

*\$1,489,434 to Mercy Corps to stabilize at-risk communities and facilitate potential returns to Helmand Province, Afghanistan.*

### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
<b>AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
	Airlifts and OFDA Relief Commodities	Procurement and/or transport of blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen sets, medical kits, wheat bags, high energy biscuits, and sugar		\$4,178,994
	AirServ	Air Transportation Services		\$1,574,756
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Malnutrition, disease prevention and treatment, water and sanitation	Kabul, Uruzgan, Bamiyan	\$1,690,955
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,820,583
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FAO	Manual locust eradication program	North	\$260,000
	FAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food-items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	HOPE Worldwide	Repair of hospital and annex	Kabul	\$38,500
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	IMC	Primary health care, supplemental feeding, cash for work water and agricultural rehabilitation programs	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$1,943,757
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	IRC	Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
	IRC	Health and food security for approximately 54,000 returning IDPs and residents	Balkh	\$725,831
	International Resource Group (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Mercy Corps	Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
	UNOCHA	Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
	UNICEF	Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
	UNCHS (Habitat)	Cash-for-work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
	Save the Children (SC)/US	Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
	SC/US	Nutrition	North	\$206,488
	SC/US	Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
	SC/US	Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
	Shelter for Life (SFL)	Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
	SFL	Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
	Solidarites	Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
	Tufts University	Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
	World Food Program (WFP)	Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
	WFP	Emergency road repair	Turkmen border	\$300,000
	WFP	Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
	WFP	Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
	WFP	Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$94,253,150</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
	WFP	Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
	WFP	31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
	WFP	36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
	WFP	72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
	WFP	24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
	WFP	38,000 MT Wheat		\$17,530,400
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$118,003,900</b>
<b>USAID/OTI</b>				
	Voice of America	Radio program		\$187,820
	IOM	HEAR bulletin and radios		\$1,500,000
	IOM	Community reconstruction		\$8,095,631
	Internews	Media/journalist training		\$998,720
	RONCO	Small grants/operations support		\$3,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the Interim Afghan Administration		500,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....</b>				<b>\$14,282,171</b>
<b>STATE/HDP</b>				
	HALO Trust	Demining program		\$3,300,000
	UNICEF	Mine awareness program		\$700,000
	UN Mine Action Program	Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
	RONCO	UXO experts		\$2,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 State/HDP .....</b>				<b>\$7,000,000</b>
<b>USDA</b>				
	WFP	40,000 MT of food commodities		\$22,500,000
	WFP	43,300 MT of wheat		\$19,098,712
<b>Total FY 2002 USDA .....</b>				<b>\$41,598,712</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>				
	Church World Service	Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667
	Cooperative Housing Foundation	Support for returning refugees and IDPs in Bamiyan and Kabul		\$2,157,662
	ICRC	Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
	ICRC**	Protection and emergency assistance		\$11,000,000
	ICMC	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
	IFRC	Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Healthcare, education, and microcredit for Afghan refugees	Haripur and Baluchistan, Pakistan	\$1,225,524
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
	IOM	Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Operational Support		\$231,248
	IRC	Reintegration project for returning refugees	Southern, central, and western Afghanistan	\$2,500,019
	Mercy Corps	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	Mercy Corps	Stabilize at-risk communities, facilitate returns to Helmand Province, Afghanistan		\$1,489,434
	Save the Children/US	Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
	UNDP	Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for Afghans in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran		\$4,600,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
UNHCR**		Repatriation and reintegration for Afghan refugees and IDPs		\$7,700,000
UNICEF		Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
WFP		Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000
WFP		Logistics, food management, supply in Afghanistan and Pakistan		\$ 499,000
WHO		Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 State/PRM .....</b>				<b>\$122,988,665</b>
<b>DOD</b>				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
<b>Total FY 2002 DOD .....</b>				<b>\$50,897,769</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.....</b>				<b>\$449,024,367</b>

<b>TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....</b>				<b>\$998,180</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....</b>				<b>\$20,000,000</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan.....</b>				<b>\$20,998,180</b>

<b>FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001* .....</b>	<b>\$184,367,625</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....</b>	<b>\$449,024,367</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001 .....</b>	<b>\$633,391,992</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....</b>	<b>\$67,210,000</b>
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002 .....</b>	<b>\$88,208,180</b>

\*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

\*\*Note: New funds announced on July 1 are both committed and obligated.

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